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GRAFFIGNA TERMS MEETING WITH PINOCHET 'PRIVATE'

PY131436 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Air Force Commander Omar Domingo Rubens Graffigna has described his meeting with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte as private and pointed out that any possible contact always results in something positive. The higher the rank we hold the more careful we must be in our statements, because they can often upset possible agreements. Graffigna made these statements to the media upon his arrival at Jorge Newbery Airport following his flight from Chile, where he attended the meeting of the American air force commanders.

Graffigna who arrived at 1427 aboard an air force plane, was met by Maj Gen Jesus Orlando Cappellini, chief of operations, and other high-ranking air force officials.

Regarding news from the United States stating that Argentina had donated 13 planes to the Uruguayan Air Force, Graffigna explained that the transfer in question had been carried out 3 years ago and that the planes were worn-out machines. He added that Argentina had only been waiting for the United State's approval of the transfer, since the planes originally had been purchased in that country. He termed the news very old.

NUCLEAR DEPENDENCY ON FRG TO END IN 1981

PY131334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0225 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 12 May (AFP)--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero stated here today that Argentina's uranium reserves guarantee a 30-year supply for eight nuclear plants and that Argentina is ready to "sever the umbilical cord" of nuclear cooperation with the FRG.

The chairman of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission, who is attending the conference on reactors which is being held in this city, added that the uranium reserves amount to 27,000 tons and are sufficient to supply eight nuclear plants.

In his statement, illustrated with photographs, Castro Madero emphasized that the progress attained by Argentina will allow it to overcome its dependency on the FRG for the manufacture of fuel elements by 1981.

INTRANSIGENT PARTY DENOUNCES ARREST OF 11 MEMBERS

PY131750 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1412 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (NA)--The Intransigent Party [PI] today denounced the arrest of 11 of its members in Concordia, Entre Rios Province, last night.

A communique signed by Oscar Alende, Raul Rabanaque Caballero, Miguel Monserrat, Luis Valles, Susana Policastro and other members of the party was issued today. The communique states that "government authorities are held responsible for this action, which infringes on public freedom, and we demand personal security and the immediate release of the citizens who were arbitrarily arrested."

According to information released by local PI authorities in Concordia, the 11 members were arrested after they "had gotten together for some guitar playing."

AIR FORCE COMMANDER RESIGNS, CITES PERSONAL REASONS

PY140053 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2149 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 13 May (LATIN)--Gen Jaime Nino de Guzman, commander of the Bolivian Air Force, has resigned from his post citing reasons of a personal nature, according to a letter submitted to President Lidia Gueiler and released here today. General Nino de Guzman said in his letter: "For reasons of a personal nature which I do not wish to state in detail, I respectfully request Your Excellency to order me relieved of my high military and state functions." Gen Waldo Bernal Pereyra, a former education minister during Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez' government, will be Nino de Guzman's successor, according to reports in journalist circles.

BANZER NOMINATED AS ADN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY130151 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] The first national convention of the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] held recently in Santa Cruz de la Sierra granted the party's leader, Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez, broad powers to chose his running mate together with the members of the ADN National Political Committee. Radio Panamericana obtained this report from Luis Fernando Valle, one of the main ADN leaders, who stated that the national ADN meeting nominated Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez as their presidential candidate in the upcoming elections.

[Begin Valle recording] The success of our convention can be appreciated by the fact that 150 delegates were invited and we were surprised and gratified when 800 ADN leaders from all over the country attended this first national meeting at their own expense. The Santo Cruz people have showed total support for Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez' candidacy. [end recording]

LEFTIST PARTIES FAIL TO FORM COMMON FRONT FOR ELECTIONS

PY140149 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2209 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 13 May (LATIN)--The leaders of the Bolivian left stated today that they have failed in their attempt to form a "front of fronts" capable of uniting all political parties of the leftist sector for the 29 June elections. At the invitation of the Socialist Party One [PS-1] led by Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, various leftist groups which are members of Hernan Siles Zuazo's Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] and the labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo's Revolutionary Party of the National Left [PRIN] began talks in February to form a "higher front of the left." The failure of the talks, intensified by the leftist parties in the last few days, occurred little more than 48 hours before the closing of the registration of presidential and vice presidential candidates by the national electoral court. Several PS-1 leaders said that the party will go to the elections with its own candidates after the failure of this last attempt to unite the Bolivian left, and it is taken for granted that Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz will be the party's presidential candidate.

72 Parties Registered

PY140202 Paris AFP in Spanish 0129 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 May (AFP)--It was officially confirmed here today that 72 political parties will participate in the upcoming general elections in Bolivia. It was added that most of these parties will participate in the 29 June elections as members of fronts or alliances, although some will instruct their members to abstain from voting.

After publishing the list of legally registered political parties, the national electoral court has reported that the registration of the so-called socialist party labor movement has been rejected. There are now 48 hours left for the registration of presidential and vice presidential candidates. The final deadline expires on Thursday, 13 May, at 2400, it was stated.

DECISION TO GRANT BONUS RECEIVES VARIED REACTIONS

PY091711 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1522 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 9 May (LATIN)--Official sources have announced that President Lidia Gueiler's administration and the Bolivian Labor Central (COB) will today sign an agreement granting a special bonus of up to $200 to all the workers of the country. The bonus, approved by the two sides last night after 4 months of negotiations, will help both public and private workers to cope with the economic measures issued in November. The government's decision has already elicited reactions. The construction chamber today sent a letter to President Gueiler pointing out that the payment of this bonus "will bankrupt construction companies." Other business sectors have called urgent meetings to discuss the effects of the bonus decided upon by the workers and the government "without the approval of the private business sector," according to a spokesman of the Bolivian Confederation of Private Businessmen, which is the main business organization of the country.

COB Threats of 'Social Conflict'

PY121333 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] If the private sector refuses to pay the bonus which has been arranged between the government and the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] there will be a social conflict, according to the COB. This organization has issued a communique stating that it has always sought to avoid social conflicts in the country. The communique also discusses the alleged economic difficulties of the private firms and the statement issued by the national chamber of industries concerning its economic inability to grant the special bonus. The COB rejected the reasons enumerated by the chamber of industries and asked the government to implement the necessary measures to enforce the payment of the bonus. The COB communique emphasizes that in view of the agreement signed with the government providing for the payment of a special bonus to all workers, it is worth pointing out the following:

1. The COB had clearly told the economic team that it was not prepared to take into account the alleged economic difficulties of the enterprises because it was quite obvious that each and every one of them would resort to this excuse to avoid paying the bonus. However, we accepted under protest a government declaration in this regard, which is included in item two of the agreement.

2. A few hours after the agreement was signed, and confirming our fears, the chamber of industries issued a statement to the effect that it is incapable of paying the bonus. Among other reasons the businessmen state that they are obligated to cope with the payment of productivity bonuses. We want to point out that this obligation is based on the profits of the enterprises, which clearly indicates that the economic or financial difficulties which preclude the payment of the special bonus do not exist.

3. If the reluctance evidenced by the private sector is maintained there could be a social conflict which the COB has tried to avoid at all times. We believe that it is up to the government to implement the appropriate measures to enforce the payment of the special bonus.

The COB communique is signed by Oscar Sangines, Fernando Morales and Demetrio Barrientos.

FIGUEIREDO DISCUSSES JOINT FOOD POLICY WITH ARGENTINA

PY132213 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2250 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 12 May (TELAM)--In an exclusive TELAM interview granted in connection with his upcoming visit to Argentina, Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo answered questions on matters of current interest, particularly those pertaining to relations between the two countries.

President Figueiredo talked about economic and cultural matters and the role of Argentina and Brazil in the world. He also discussed news exchange, the agreement on dam construction, joint action within LAFTA and complementary activity in the fields of energy, industry, agriculture and nutrition.

[Question] Brazil and Argentina are large food producers. Does the president believe that it would be possible for Brazilian and Argentine producers to reach agreements or even create bilateral organizations to fix common policies in defense of prices in order to secure the just marketing of their products in accordance with their respective interests? If so, would it be appropriate to invite othercountries whose economies are based mainly on agriculture?

[Answer] This is a complex question. It involves several variables. Without any doubt, the formation of producers' organizations for the defense of prices is perfectly valid, particularly in situations--unfortunately very frequent--in which industrialized consuming countries oppose the conclusion of equitable agreements with exporting countries.

The developing countries have taken part in international meetings to discuss raw materials and basic products precisely in order to obtain just and profitable prices. We are trying to have a more direct influence at these levels. Many times these meetings are guided by interests which are not those of the producing countries or which are even directly opposed to them.

Anyway, a common policy and the eventual creation of an organization need a thorough feasibility study in each case. We are prepared to discuss this matter, as we have done, at the international level.

[Question] The growing economic importance of food in the world tends to worsen the terms of trade with the highly industrialized countries, particularly with those countries which for various reasons subsidize their primary production. Specifically, many of those countries are food importers, and for this reason they are paying a high price. In this regard, does the president believe that there are promising prospects for exporting products to traditional or new markets?

[Answer] We are permanently concerned with the problem of protectionism in all its forms. We have repeatedly tried to obtain the elimination of these measures because they limit the exports of the developing countries. We even believe that protectionism only tends to defend the interests of some sectors for a short term. Protectionism is bad for everyone, because it only contributes to aggravating the problems of inflation and unemployment.

Despite the negative aspect always present in protectionism, I believe that there are good prospects for food exports. After all, the world lacks food, and not all countries are in a position to produce it. I am sure our two countries have a great deal to offer to the international community as suppliers of food products. This is why they will have a growing influence in the international community.

WOULD-BE ATTACKERS OF U.S. CONSULATE LINKED TO M-19

PA131538 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Army intelligence services have determined that the two university students who were killed when a bomb exploded during an abortive attack in Cali were members of an urban cell of the 19 April Movement [M-19].

The victims were identified as Gonzalo Sepulveda, an engineering student at the University of El Valle, and Ana Maria Rebolledo Collazos, a student at the University of Tolima.

It has been learned that U.S. Consul (Roy J. Apel), against whom the attack was directed, has been relieved of his duties and transferred to another country.

M-19 GUERRILLAS WOUNDED IN CLASH WITH POLICE

PA131539 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Two urban guerrillas of the 19 April Movement [M-19] were injured in an armed confrontation with policemen after they had taken over a branch of the National Telecommunications Enterprise [TELECOM] in the northwestern part of Bogota. The incident took place in the past few hours, but nothing was known about it until early this morning because of the silence observed by Bogota Department.

The guerrilla raid was very dramatic since, on fleeing the TELECOM office on 7 August Street, the guerrillas clashed with police who were patrolling the area. In the course of events, two of the urban guerrillas--an unidentified man and woman--were seriously wounded. The M-19 members immediately fled in an automobile owned by the mayor of Tocancipa and they got out in different parts of southern Bogota.

A few hours later, the rebels, in an audacious action, occupied the Santa Rosa de Lima clinic where they held the doctors at gunpoint, forcing one of them to operate on one of the rebels who had been shot in the leg.

The fate of the female guerrilla is unknown to the authorities, but statements by eyewitnesses to the movie-type events indicated that the female guerrilla was shot in the stomach, was vomiting blood and appeared to be on the verge of death. Security organizations have mounted a gigantic operation throughout health centers in Bogota to locate the injured guerrilla, but so far investigations have been fruitless.

GUERRILLAS' COURT-MARTIAL SUSPENDED 'INDEFINITELY'

PA101328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0523 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 8 May (AFP)--The court-martial of 51 alleged Colombian guerrillas was indefinitely postponed today, following a statement by the court-martial president.

The decision was made before delegates of the OAS Human Rights Commission, who attended the hearings when defense counsel Senator Humberto Criales referred to the Colombian political situation and to the alleged or actual tortures inflicted on the accused.

According to the CARACOL radio network, the president of the court-martial, Col Rudy Castellanos, then said that the process had not confirmed mistreatment of the alleged guerrillas and that therefore there was no need to investigate the matter, which could be used to establish an alibi.

Criales rejected the statements of the court president who said he had been misinterpreted. After hearing the recording, Criales and other defense lawyers asked the colonel to define this statement.

When the colonel refused to comment, the court-martial, according to the rules of procedure, was suspended until the commander of the Military Institutes Brigade, Gen Obdulio Forero, the judge of the first instance, decides on the impasse.

If General Forero believes that there are no bases for Colonel Castellanos' withdrawal, then the matter must be decided by the Superior Military Tribunal.

The court-martial is trying persons belonging to the revolutionary armed forces of Colombia, who are charged with killing seven soldiers a few months ago in an ambush about 100 km northeast of Bogota.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER CONFIRMS RESIGNATION

PA131537 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Agriculture Minister German Bula Hoyos offered a surprising criticism of the monetary policy being pursued by his colleague, Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra. The agriculture minister confirmed that he is resigning from his post and warned that in Congress he will wage a vigorous defense of the primary sector of the economy.

The minister said he wants to have a first-hand acquaintance with the problems being faced by the peasants and large-scale producers. He said Colombia needs dynamism in the agricultural sector to make use of its immense resources in order to adequately meet the food needs of Colombians and to participate actively in the international market.

I will defend the agricultural sector in Congress to see that it does not continue to be treated like a kindergarten child, Minister Bula Hoyos said.

MINISTER SEES OIL SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN 5 YEARS

PA091458 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 May 80

[Luis Rosendo Rojas report]

[Excerpt] Alberto Vasquez Restrepo, mines and energy minister, sounded optimistic about the country's energy future with regard to hydrocarbons and expressed his confidence that in 5 years, production may satisfy domestic demand.

The minister disclosed that in accordance with the current program, crude oil production will increase by 100,000 barrels per day, a quota which satisfies the country's needs and its future increases. Commenting on this, the minister said;

[Begin recording] The country is in a very good position to recover in a short time--from 3 to 5 years--its capacity to be self-sufficient in the area of hydrocarbons.

The problem of spending our currency will thus not be as bad as originally thought because we will not have to import oil and if we do have to import, it will be a very small amount. The problem of spending our currency would be more serious if we did not today have the possibility of being able to produce our own oil. If we did not have this possibility, we would be spending--at the prices that may be in effect in 3 or 4 years--several billion dollars per year. [end recording]

CONGRESS FINDS PEREZ 'POLITICALLY' CULPABLE IN SCANDAL

PA092258 Paris AFP in Spanish 0501 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 9 May (AFP)--As part of a process which will determine the political future of social democratic leader Carlos Andres Perez, the Venezuelan Congress concluded in its investigation of the former president that he is politically, but not morally or administratively, responsible for the purchase of a refrigerator ship at a price inflated by almost $9 million.

Perez has been held responsible by the Investigating Commission Against Illicit Enrichment [CIEI], the ethics committee of his Democratic Action [AD] party, and the judge of the 7th Criminal Court, Hector Marcano Batistini, who issued arrest warrants for fraud against seven officials involved in the purchase of the ship Sierra Nevada although he refrained from prosecuting the former president.

Observers believe the former president emerged very well from the investigations because his honor was not tarnished. However, he now faces final hurdles which will determine his political future; the findings of the attorney general of the republic and the supreme court of justice.

The attorney general must determine if there are grounds to prosecute him and the supreme court must pass judgment on the case. If the supreme court finds him guilty his political career will be over. He would not be able to aim for the presidency again because the Venezuelan Constitution's first amendment forbids public officials who have been sentenced for administrative corruption from running for office again.

NEW STUDENT DISTURBANCES OCCUR IN VALENCIA, CORO

PA090409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0358 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 8 May (AFP)--New student distrubances occurred this afternoon in Valencia, 160 km southeast of this capital, while in Coro, in the northwest, the authorities suspended classes to prevent possible disorders.

In these two cities, the Punto Fijo community and the sector west of Caracas, student groups started disturbances yesterday.

In Coro there was a clash between the police and the students of the technological institute in which two persons were wounded.

Punto Fijo students, upon learning of the above incidents, went to the streets to protest. According to reports, the police raided the Francisco de Miranda University during a student assembly.

Similar incidents were reported at the Carabobo University in Valencia. In this industrial capital, the students went to the streets to protest the police intervention in the university and tried to capture public buses, but they were dispersed by the police. Meanwhile, all school activities were suspended in Coro.

BRIEFS

EXPANDED OIL EXPLORATION--Venezuela has initiated a vast drilling program on 600,000 hectares in Barinas State. The program presents encouraging perspectives for the increase of petroleum production in the region. [Caracas Radio Continente Network Spanish 2100 GMT 6 May 80 PA]

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST FORMER CANAL ZONE GOVERNOR

PA132029 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1939 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Panama City, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)--Hundreds of students today blocked an avenue and threw stones at the "Union Club" in Panama City to protest the presence of Harold Parfitt, last governor of the former U.S. Canal Zone. The demonstrators, members of the pro-government Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP], blocked traffic on Israel Avenue and then marched on the Union Club where a luncheon was being served in honor of Parfitt. Two hours earlier a bust of Parfitt had been unveiled at the canal administration building in Balboa.

After shouting slogans and painting walls at the Union Club the students threw stones at the club. A brigade of antiriot National Guardsmen intervened at this time without causing any deplorable incidents.

Mario Panther, secretary general of the FEP, said that the student protest against Parfitt's presence was held because this constituted "a mockery of national dignity." The student leader recalled that in 1964 Parfitt was vice governor of the Canal Zone and sent U.S. Army troops to fire on student demonstrators inside the former Canal Zone. This incident resulted in the deaths of 20 youths and caused Panama to break diplomatic relations with the United States.

CRITICA Commentary

PA132238 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 May 80 p 6

["Ajedrez Politico" Column by Rafael Nunez Zarzavilla]

[Text] Internal and external mechanisms are as varied as the schemes to create situations that affect more than one government or a group of nations. Especially if, as in our country, they cannot be isolated from their geopolitical position on the Latin American continent, particularly the convulsed Central American and Caribbean areas.

But it is no coincidence that while our nation is trying by every means to avoid the painful social costs that our sister nations are paying, unexpected actions occur which might harm our dignity, might erode the good relations that are being encouraged and the efforts to strengthen relations among nations and, as naturally and logically, might elicit criticism and protests by our rebellious and patriotic youths, aside from the just suspicious and concern of the older people.

This is why one must move cautiously in connection with the presence in our country of former Governor Parfitt and the purposes of his visit with the encouragement of U.S. residents in the so-called former Canal Zone. His visit definitely is an act of provocation. The mere acknowledgement that it constitutes a provocation obliges one to seek the roots of that mechanism or scheme that seeks to upset the student sectors.

Relations between Panama and the United States have not yet recovered from the coldness and prejudices that cause violations that prevent the full implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Despite the efforts made by President Carter and some of the Congress, it has not been possible to correct a number of things that minimize the objectives and purposes of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The completion of the Canal Commission was recently announced and it has been estimated that the first meeting of its board will be held the first week in June. This event is as important as the entrance into the Canal Zone of 1 October 1979.

But all this has not yet allowed Panamanians to have confidence and credibility in the U.S. authorities. Many Panamanians have even voiced the opinion--which has an indisputable basis--that there seems to be a scheme to sabotage the Torrijos-Carter treaty; to intensify our domestic problems, which are already colored by the variables inherent in the political scene; and to gradually force a greater displacement of sectors which in the face of the U.S. maneuvers have always maintained a firm stand within the Panamanian revolutionary process, an attitude that cannot be described as either radical or childish.

It will be up to the best strategists of the revolutionary process and to the ablest government advisers to decipher all aspects of this provocation by Mr Parfitt and the Zonians who still oppose the treaties and the good relations that Panama and the United States are seeking to establish.

But above all it will be up to the students not to fall prey to the provocation, thus leading precisely to what certain internal sectors and external forces want: division and confrontation among the Panamanian people, with the subsequent destabilization and therefore greater dependence through underdevelopment.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS WILL PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

PA131217 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the political committee of the Christian Democratic Party, today announced that the national leadership of the party has unanimously decided to participate in the elections of 28 September to choose 19 provincial legislators throughout the country. In commenting critically on the present government, Arias Calderon made the following statement:

[Begin recording] The national leadership of the Christian Democratic Party has decided unanimously to participate in the upcoming electoral campaign. We do so to organize and instensify the struggle for a true democracy against the forces of the dictatorship.

First, we will start with the registration of the party, open to all Panamanians willing to share in our struggle. Once we reach the first 10,000 members, we will nominate candidates as a party in formation. We invite all citizens, willing to work practically and peacefully to institutionalize democracy, to put an end to the economic crisis and corruption and to find an alternative to communism, to join us in the registration and in firm support of honest, courageous and truly democratic opposition candidates.

Since 1968 we have uninterruptedly maintained a line of opposition to the dictatorship. Today, we ratify this same line, and call on all Panamanians to turn the upcoming electoral process into a new phase of the struggle to change the present constitution and establish a regime of welfare, honesty and, above all, freedom. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

CARAZO ASKED TO REPRESENT C.A. INTERESTS IN EUROPE

PA131505 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The group of Central American mission heads accredited to the European Communities [EC] which recently held a meeting in Brussels with the Central American business sector, have suggested to the area governments that President Rodrigo Carazo be given the task to strengthen Central America's relations with the EC. The group felt that the area governments should make known their political decision on the matter through a visit by a regional representative of the highest level. Carazo's name came up since he has practically assumed leadership position in the defense of American interests vis-a-vis the repercussions of the Lome Convention.

The idea put forward by the meting held in Belgium for the first time has become particularly important regarding the implementation of the Lome Convention which strengthens ties between the former European colonies in Africa, the Pacific and the EEC with deleterious effects for the Central American nations. In line with the San Jose declaration enacted on 14 March, the groundwork is being laid out to formulate a common stand as concerns the European communities and to restate the importance of the group of Central American mission chiefs as the adequate mechanism for negotiations between the two regions.

The president will meet the Costa Rican delegation to the Brussels meeting today to find out the results of the meeting and the work to be performed.

EL SALVADOR

SPECULATION GROWS ABOUT JUNTA PRESIDENCY CHANGES

LATIN Report: Majano Removal

PA131502 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1433 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 13 May (LATIN)--Spokesmen for the armed forces reported today that Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano has been relieved of the presidency of the government junta, but will remain a member of it.

The spokesmen said that Majano's functions as president of the junta will now be carried out by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez. They added that the decision was reached during a meeting of the 5-man military junta held late last night.

Majano has been accused by Col Roberto d'Aubuisson of being linked to the extreme left. Shortly afterward, D'Aubuisson was arrested for participating in an alleged coup d'etat.

Last night a squad of the recently founded rightist group called the Salvadoran Salvation Army occupied two radio stations in the capital to issue a message calling for the removal of Colonel Majano. The message accused the military and their adviser Col Mariano Castro Moran of being linked to the extreme left.

Press Release Differs

PA132028 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1644 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee states the following:

The revolutionary government junta of El Salvador includes two armed forces officers. They are Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano. The armed forces press committee states that the only thing that has been done is that military responsibilities have been delegated to Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez.

Colonel Majano will remain in the revolutionary government junta, with the title of president of the Republic of El Salvador, just like the other members. [sentence as heard]

The army reaffirms once again that the 15 October proclamation is still its constant concern and will remain so until the changes set forth in that proclamation are achieved.

Majano: No Resignation

PA140430 Paris AFP in Spanish 0410 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 13 May (AFP)--Col Adolfo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, said today that so far he is not going to resign "because the reforms being promoted must be firmed up."

Majano also praised the appointment of Col Abdul Gutierrez as military representative in the government junta and he offered all his cooperation so the junta can pursue its programs.

Colonel Majano reported that during the voting taken up among the military officers to appoint the general commander of the army yesterday evening, "the young military officers were very supportive and they will continue to provide that support." Majano added that the government has evidence against former Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson who was arrested for his involvement in the aborted coup d'etat on 2 May. He went on to say that "something must be done to set a precedent."

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, now viewed as the "strongman" in the junta, said that his election as the government's military representative "shows the unity of the Salvadoran armed forces." Gutierrez said that Colonel Majano will be his closest aide in handling the junta's military affairs and he explained that the system of choosing the government's military chief was agreed upon by the two through a "gentlemen's pact."

Meanwhile, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], the only political group that participated in the junta, today expressed its agreement with the election of Colonel Gutierrez as the government's military representative. "No member of the junta has lost authority or merit in the government," said Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the junta and a top PDC leader.

Col Abdul Gutierrez announced that he will travel to Guatemala tomorrow to meet with Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia. He also said he will go to Mexico at an unspecified date. The subjects he will discuss with the Guatemalan president have not been disclosed.

Defense Minister's Press Conference

PA132337 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 May 80

[News Conference by Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, minister of defense and public security, held on 13 May at the Armed Forces General Staff Headquarters--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Garcia] Here today are the director of the National Guard, the chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, the under secretary of defense and public security and the commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, and yours truly, the minister of defense and public security of El Salvador.

It is greatly satisfying for us to be at this gathering with you. The basic and principal purpose of this interview is to try as best as possible to give you information in connection with certain rumors which in the last few hours, in the past few days, have been circulating in this country.

Our purpose is also to view, in a direct form, the information and tell you what is going on to avoid this speculation which can lead to unrest and above all, confusion among the citizens.

We can inform you that yesterday, the armed forces of El Salvador made a decision of a purely administrative nature, and I say administrative because it only and exclusively aims at the institutional regulations.

As you will understand, the two military members of the revolutionary government junta, Colonel Gutierrez and Colonel Majano, have had--and why deny it--not difficulties, but perhaps certain dispositions that could lead to confusion when there has been a need to exercise command within the military institution. For this reason, the armed forces decided, in an internal, institutional and administrative way, to try to appoint one of them as the person in charge of the purely military aspects of the institution.

It is for this reason that yesterday, during an administrative meeting of representatives of the armed forces, which was attended by representatives of all of the chiefs and officers of the armed institution--and with this I mean from colonels to second lieutenants, including the recently promoted young officers--a decision was made to the effect that Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez would be the one who, begining yesterday, would assume the direct responsibility of command of the armed forces in administrative aspects. This would have no consequence if it were not, as we said at the onset, that it has led to certain speculation. For us, we consider it normal, since the unity of command, which is a universal principle which we all know, was called for within the armed institution.

It was for this reason that it was decided that it would be Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez who would assume command of the armed institution in everything related to the purely administrative and command aspects. This is what has generated this series of rumors. It has even been said that Colonel Majano has been ousted. I wish to state clearly that Colonel Majano continues on as a member of the revolutionary government junta and is also in a position to collaborate on whatever is related to the armed forces.

I also wish to tell you that, also at the initiative of these two, this activity was carried out in order to determine which of the two was going to take charge of the purely exclusive matters of the armed forces. This is, ladies and gentlemen, what has motivated the holding of this meeting, because we considered it urgent in order to avoid what I repeat is this series of rumors and speculations which naturally have originated from a lack of information.

Now, we wish to put ourselves at your disposal for those questions you may want to make in connection with this or other matters.

[Question--LATIN-REUTER correspondent--name not given] This morning I read a report from a news agency, which is not LATIN-REUTER of which I am a correspondent. It stated that Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez would assume the general command of the armed forces, something which I personally understood as being false, but which we know is vital, because I understand that the high command of the armed forces is the one that maintains the management of the armed institution--the minister of defense, the under secretary of defense, the chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and [words indistinct] the government, which on this occasion is the junta. This is the definition I have of what the armed forces is, but could you explain this, Mr Minister?

[Answer] Of course, Mr [name indistinct] [words indistinct] and it refers to the following: Constitutionally, there exists a commander in chief of the armed forces, which are represented by the five members of the revolutionary government junta, who are commanders in chief of the armed forces. They also comprise the armed forces high command.

The general command of the armed forces, which they represent, is the ministry of defense, the under secretariat of defense, and chief of the General Staff. These are what constitute the high command of the armed forces. So you are correct. Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez has been appointed the one who is responsible for channeling all of the activity of the armed forces. But the other members continue to be general commanders of the armed forces, including Colonel Majano, who continues to be a part of the revolutionary government junta.

[Question--Lieutenant Zambrano] There is speculation regarding the preliminary hearing which, it is being rumored without an official explanation, is against Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and others arrested in the wake of a thwarted coup last week. Is it true this trial is being held? Who is the executor or trial judge? In what stage is this preliminary hearing, in the event there is one?

[Answer] According to the legal norms that govern us, a judge has been appointed. Major Mendez, currently acting director of the military school, was appointed. He is gathering testimony from several persons. I notice the press has published these names. This information is being gathered and we believe that during the course of today or tomorrow, there will be a decision by the judge. I wish to state that in this case, the Ministry of Defense is absolutely outside all legal procedures that may be conducted. It will be the judge, with full authority, who will decide the form in which it will be conducted; whether there is merit or not for the hearing to continue. Lieutenant Zambrano, it is practically in the hands of the judge who has been appointed. This is as much as I can tell you at the moment.

[Question--Unidentified speaker] I would like this matter concerning Major d'Aubuisson to be clearly established. Is there an exact deadline for the military prosecutor to hand down the report, the result of his investigations? Or is this subject to the period he deems convenient for conducting this work?

[Answer] According to the code, according to the laws that govern us, there is a period, a maximum of 20 days, to turn in the report. This means that there is no set requirement that the judge has to reply immediately. Therefore, there is a deadline for the report and--taking into consideration that the investigation that is being conducted involves not only one person but a number of persons--it is logical to think that it will take him time to hear statements, which is what the judge and his secretary are doing at this time. Therefore, we believe that within a few hours, a few days, we will have a reply from the judge to see what his findings are, legally speaking.

[Question--Hurtado--not further identified] What comment do the armed forces have to make on the incident yesterday morning near the residence of the U.S. ambassador. Also, what do the armed forces have to say regarding the position of the Christian Democratic Party, which says that if the men who were arrested are not punished, they will withdraw from the government?

[Answer] With reference to the U.S. ambassador, you can understand that unless there is a request in connection with aid, opinion or so forth, we are exempt, as it is logical to think, from stating any position referring to what was happening outside the ambassador's house. At absolutely no time was aid requested. Therefore, the armed institution and the security corps have remained, if not indifferent, at least at a distance from the problem that was occurring.

Regarding the other question, about what the Christian Democratic Party has said, I would not like to go very deeply, Mr Hurtado, in matters that are purely political, since they are the exclusive responsibility of the revolutionary government junta and I could not at this moment voice an opinion of the institution. I believe first that it is not advisable, and second, perhaps it would not be timely. The only thing I could tell you, Mr Hurtado, is that once again I validate that expression we have always said that in this country. There is absolute liberty and everybody, despite the existing legal restrictions, is a citizen at liberty to voice his opinion. I would like to tell you, Mr Hurtado, that as an armed institution, we would not like to comment on purely political aspects.

[Question--Unidentified speaker] I bring up the subject because it seems to me that their request is not that of punishing the arrested persons, but to punish the persons responsible. In this sense, nothing can be added, because it depends on the investigations of the executor judge. [words indistinct]

[Question--Unidentified speaker] My question, Mr Minister, is what are the charges against Major d'Aubuisson and why was an attempt made to hide his arrest?

[Answer] There are no firm charges, except, as is said in legal terms, some presumptions. But for a presumption, certain legal activity can be ordered, which is what is being done at this time.

Regarding having denied, you say, his arrest...

[Unidentified voice] I said to hide...

[Answer] ...To hide. The term to hide is relative since we, whenever we have been asked, have always said, or tried to say, the truth. Personally, except for several foreign correspondents who asked me and whom I told that yes, the arrest had been made--we do not deny it--I have had no other questions in this connection. Therefore, I would say that no attempt has been made to hide it, at least not on our part. I refer to the armed institution, which has absolutely not tried to hide it at any moment.

[Question--Unidentified speaker] Mr Minister, at noon yesterday, two persons who are [word indistinct] complained that the armed forces were going to remove them from there and that is why they left in the afternoon. Is this true?

[Answer] Well now, in this country each one voices an opinion, each (?says what) he deems convenient. It is one more opinion. Did they believe it was that way? They determined it? It is their problem, and not the problem of the armed institution. Previously, I gave an explanation referring to what our attitude could be, it should--and must--be, especially in these cases in which an embassy is involved, at the request of the embassy affected. We have not received any request in this sense.

[Station identifies, blotting out a portion of news conference] [Question--Unidentified speaker] [in progress] and another reason?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] has absolutely nothing to do with this. We in the armed institution are conducting an institutional, professional act. In principle, all of us know that in all organizations it is necessary that there be somebody directly responsible for everything that is or is not done. In this case, the armed institution deemed it advisable that Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez be the person charged with the administrative leadership and responsible for the total activity of the armed institution. This is what happened, but it has absolutely nothing to do with the other case.

[Question--Unidentified speaker] [in progress] of this radio station, the elements of this clandestine organization, among other things. Mr President [as heard], in the meeting held by the various commanders of the armed forces, which U.S. Ambassador Robert White attended, he threatened that if Colonel Majano was ousted, a government would be formed in exile headed by Colonel Majano, including the Revolutionary Democratic Front and so forth. I would like to know if the U.S. ambassador has in effect participated in these discussions, or is it purely rumor?

[Answer] At the beginning, I told you that the main reason for this news conference was to try to avoid the spreading of these rumors. I can emphatically say that the ambassador of the United States has absolutely nothing to do with purely internal matters of our country. I am greatly surprised to hear you say anything of this nature.

I simply tell you that this is no more than speculation, one more rumor. We have received no threat. And the question that we Salvadorans can ask is: Why should a threat exist? There is no reason for it to exist. I believe that we should be sufficiently nationalist, sufficiently patriotic, sufficiently Salvadoran to be able to establish what is or what is not a threat. In this case, I tell you that there is no reason for the existence of such a threat, either from the United States or from Russia or from Cuba or any other country of the world. We are free, sovereign and independent. Although small, I believe we should have sufficient dignity to always be on our own feet.

BOMB EXPLODES IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY DURING NIGHT

PA131521 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1436 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 13 May (LATIN)--A group of unidentified persons exploded a bomb last night in the vicinity of the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador and then fired shots into the air, it was officially reported today. An armed forces communique said that the incident caused no damage and no one was wounded. The incident occurred a few hours after U.S. Ambassador Robert White broke out of his house which had been surrounded last Saturday by thousands of demonstrators who were demanding his departure from the country.

The military communique said that unidentified persons in a car threw the bomb on University Avenue, approximately 100 meters from the U.S. Embassy, and fired into the air as they fled. The incident outside the U.S. embassy occurred while intensive shooting was underway at a police post in a nearby district. The report said that presumably extremist individuals attacked the police post and caused the shooting which lasted 10 minutes. It added that the attackers fled and that the number of casualties is not known at this time.

DUARTE REFERS TO POSSIBLE ELECTIONS NEXT YEAR

PA132112 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 10 May 80 p 14

[Text] In approximately 1 and 1/2 years we could have elections, Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the revolutionary government junta, said during a television program held last Tuesday.

Among the questions asked by newsmen who appeared on the program, there was one about a date for the future elections. Duarte referred to an approximate date for general elections to establish a genuine democracy. However, he added that the first step the government junta will take--which could be very soon--is to appoint a central electoral council. Its tasks will be very complex because it will have to organize the voter registry records for future elections.

Duarte added that although one of the objectives of the present regime was to hold elections, first it was necessary to have a climate of tranquillity and a social, political and economic situation which would guarantee the participation of citizens in political organizations already existing or new ones willing to take part in a clean and democratic process.

Expanding on this, Duarte mentioned the efforts carried out by the government to restore peace in the country as a basis to speed up and implement the process of transformations the government junta is planning to carry out based on the armed forces proclamation. This process, he added, is being put into practice with optimism, in view of the fact that thousands of rural workers have decided to participate in the agrarian reform program and are aware of its benefits.

Duarte announced the organization of the central electoral council, whose responsibility it will be to improve and update the electoral process in order to hold elections. This is a definite demonstration of democracy in the country.

LIBERATION FRONT PREPARING FOR DIRECT ARMED AGGRESSION

PA130411 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 12 May 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] With the approval of the rulers of the United States and other countries, in this case, of Latin America, the slaughter of workers, peasants and students continues brutally in the Republic of El Salvador. The most recent reports state that in the past few hours, more than 20 persons were assassinated by paramilitary bands.

Meanwhile, numerous churches have been occupied to demand an end to the brutal repression. The bodies of the new victims of the Salvadoran tyranny were found in the suburbs of the capital and some cities of the interior.

Reports datelined in San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, announced that the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc of El Salvador is maintaining the occupation of some 20 churches in the capital of this country to protest the assassination of Professor Hector Ramon Guardado, a leader of the teachers' union. In a display that shows the brutality of the regime, it is added that most of the churches, which are occupied by men, women and children, are surrounded by tanks and armored vehicles of the army.

The reports from San Salvador reveal the situation of that nation. Several former ministers and collaborators of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero implicated in a thwarted coup d'etat against the civilian-military government left the territory for the United States.

Meanwhile, dispatches from Panama City state that the Salvadoran national liberation movement is preparing to face another blow by forces as reactionary as the present Christian Democratic military junta or direct military intervention by the United States or through mercenaries at its service, as was done against Cuba through Playa Giron in 1961.

To this effect, several documents circulated in Panama by the Salvadoran United Popular Action Front [FAPU] were made public as well as similar charges made by a UN Human Rights Commission group. One of these documents reveals that in Guatemala, a nation also dominated by a bloody military clique, ultrareactionary sectors are preparing an armed intervention against El Salvador and for this, count on the help of military and paramilitary corps, mercenaries and members of the former Somozist National Guard who fled Nicaragua with the people's victory of last July. It is stressed that this plan, which has the logistical support of the United States, has the goal of liquidating the Salvadoran revolutionary movement and would consumate the slaughter of up to half a million people, that is, 10 percent of the entire population of this Central American nation.

In addition, a UN group that is investigating the violation of human rights recently charged that mercenaries of U.S. origin are training on the Honduran islands of Naguera and Naguerita, in the Gulf of Fonseca. The group stated that these groups are supplying military equipment to such reactionary groups as Orden [Nationalist Democratic Organization] and the White Warriors Union, which have distinguished themselves as being against the Salvadoran liberation movement.

The FAPU also denounced an intended Fascist coup in El Salvador to end the efforts for national liberation. Placed in power, the most fascist elements would have the support of other forces having similar intentions from Honduras, Guatemala and, of course, of the U.S. imperialists.

GUATEMALA

FIFTEEN PEOPLE REPORTEDLY KILLED IN 24-HOUR PERIOD

PA140426 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)--Fifteen people have been killed in Guatemala in the past 24 hours.

Police found four men inside the trunk of a taxi that had been abandoned in a street in Bethania colony, zone 7, of this capital. Neighbors in the area notified the police that blood was coming out of the back of the vehicle. When policemen opened the trunk they found four headless bodies, which were identified as Jorge Rodriguez, Jose Luis Carrion, Jose Diaz Orozco and Mercedes Hernandez.

Police also found the bodies of two men who had been shot to death in Lomas de Pamplona colony and the body of a woman, also shot to death, at the entrance to Ciudad San Cristobal colony.

A priest, two politicians, a military officer, a student and three workers have also been assassinated in Guatemala in the past 24 hours.

ORPA REPORTS ON OPERATIONS IN SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS

PA131437 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 6 May 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] In a press bulletin, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) has reported its military occupation of two municipalities and its propaganda operations in nine other towns.

ORPA reported that on the afternoon of 1 May, units of the clandestine organization occupied the minicipalities of Santo Tomas La Union in Suchitepequez Department and Ixchiguan in San Marcos Department.

In Santo Tomas La Union, "the ORPA members spoke about the mass dismissals of the workers in the ranches as a result of the minimum wage. In Ixchiguan, the garrison and the rural guards were harassed."

ORPA also reported that 12 operations of distributing propaganda were carried out in the departments of Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Quezaltenango and Chimaltenango.

The bulletin also indicated that "in the municipality of San Lorenzo, in San Marcos Department, national policemen armed with carbines attacked the ORPA militants when they were distributing propaganda."

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS REACT TO ROBELO REMARKS ON SOVIET INTERVENTION

D'Escoto Comment

PA130124 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2205 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Panama City, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--In the opinion of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, the statement made by Alfonso Robelo, former member of the Sandinist government junta, on the excessive Soviet presence in Nicaragua "is nearly hysterical."

"I was baffled when I read the statement in the press. I thought Robelo was an intelligent, levelheaded man, although he has specific interests," D'Escoto told an ACAN-EFE correspondent today.

According to the foreign minister, there are only nine accredited Soviet officials in Nicaragua right now. "It may be that for Robelo 9 Soviets are many and 9,000 Americans are just a few," he added with a smile.

Robelo spoke last week in a municipality in northern Nicaragua before thousands of sympathizers who shouted "Cubans, go home!" The former junta member, who resigned a few weeks ago over differences concerning the composition of the State Council, said that the danger exists of Soviet intervention in his country and that he is equally opposed to any imperialism.

D'Escoto said the Cubans came to help out with the literacy work, thus setting an example of solidarity. He added that other countries have also sent in teachers but unfortunately in smaller numbers. In his opinion there is an anticommunist phobia being fomented by U.S. imperialism and many people, even the learned and educated, are being ensnared and won over by the propaganda.

D'Escoto arrived in Panama on his way back to Managua following a trip to Yugoslavia to attend Marshal Tito's funeral.

Daniel Ortega's Comments

PA131452 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 13 May 80

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega could not have been more explicit when he referred during a news conference held today, to the anti-communist campaign, bordering on hysteria, unleashed by Alfonso Robelo and supported by prominent reactionary and rightwing sectors in the country, among which we can mention Radio Mundial and Radio Corporacion.

At no time did Commander Ortega deny Robelo's current status of leader. Commander Ortega went as far as to explain the reasons for his leadership and to analyze the moral values of those who support and have placed their hopes on Robelo.

Let us see who are the ones supporting Robelo. No other than the members of the National Guard who today are in prison accused of committing many crimes; top officers from the Somozist army who from abroad are concocting the most opprobrious intrigues against our country; Somoza and his family, led by El Chiwin; the most reactionary sectors of the treacherous bourgeoisie who during Somozism were against the people and in favor of Somoza because they saw in him a sure protector of their interests; the Somozist officials and congressmen who got rich with state funds; and all those who are resentful because their outrageous wealth obtained under Somoza's protection was confiscated. Fortunately, these are the people supporting and enthusiastically cheering Robelo's speeches. They are the ones who mock the Sandinist National Liberation Front banners, but do not hesitate to kneel in front of flags stained with the blood of the million of victims of imperialist aggressions. They are the ones who desperately cry out against the presence of Soviet diplomats, but would do anything to be invited to a reception or cocktail-party at the U.S. Embassy.

This entire bunch of embitted turncoats, criminals and fugitives of the revolutionary justice, millionaires who have become less than millionaires after the Sandinist victory--these are the ones following Robelo. Fortunately, our people, the real people have had the opportunity to know them as they are and are preparing to cut their claws and wipe their triumphant smile from their faces.

Robelo Reiterates Charge

PA132214 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1946 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Managua, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo, former member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, today reiterated his concern over an eventual Soviet intervention in this country.

In statements to the morning radio newscast "Mundial" of this capital, the leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) disclosed that the sale of the "Plaza del Sol" building, now occupied by the Interior Ministry, is currently under negotiation to install the Soviet Embassy there. He said that this is a 6-story building which can house as many as 300 persons and that, for this reason, it is surmised that the Soviet diplomatic corps could be that large.

Miguel d'Escoto, foreign minister of the Sandinist government, said yesterday that the personnel of the Soviet embassy in Managua does not exceed nine persons.

Robelo reiterated his charge about the Marxist-Leninist indoctrination of the Nicaraguan people. He rejected the description made of him by Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and member of the government junta, who said Robelo is "an heir to Anastasio Somoza's demagogic anticommunist posture."

"This type of attitude constitutes an attempt to confuse the Nicaraguan people and to make them believe that there is a connection between my political actions and the genocidal Somoza, whom I always opposed directly. I even went to jail because of this position," the young politician said.

The MDN leader said that politicians must discuss the country's matters at a lofty level and asked the Sandinist front to publicize an alleged ideological agreement that a Nicaraguan Government delegation signed with the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party in Moscow in March.

Alfonso Robelo said that "after going through a civil war which cost so much blood and Nicaraguan lives, it would be regretful to see the country fall into the hands of a super power and to be used as pawns, which would certainly make reconstruction more difficult." Afterwards he referred to Commander Ortega's statements yesterday regarding his speech last weekend in Matiguas, in the northern part of Nicaragua, in which he demanded free elections to have the Nicaraguan people choose between a democracy or an unhappy totalitarian regime.

Commander Ortega said that elections in Nicaragua are not going to be a competition between candidates, as Robelo expects.

"The people should be told the type of elections to which Commander Ortega is referring to. We were referring to elections like those held in Costa Rica. We want a civic act like the one held every 4 years in that country where the people freely choose their president," Robelo pointed out. He denied any leadership of the Somozists who have had their properties confiscated or are in jail, or among the reactionaries, as the government leaders have indicated. He also denied that he is trying to win the syrpathy of imperialism, knowing that it is against the interests of Nicaraguans.

BORGE SAYS LEADERS OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUP ARRESTED

PA140246 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0135 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Managua, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan revolutionary government smashed the counterrevolutionary organization known as Democratic Armed Forces [Fuerzas Armadas Democraticas--FAD], following the arrest of its main leaders in Nicaragua.

Minister of the Interior Comdr Tomas Borge told a new conference today that the head of the FAD was Carlos Garcia Solorzano, who was the founder of the "murky" National Security Office of the Anastasio Somoza regime and who took charge of investigating the assassination of Anastasio Somoza Garcia at the hand of Rigoberto Lopez Perez in 1956. Garcia Solorzano retired from the Nicaraguan National Guard shortly thereafter and involved himself with representing shipping lines and promoting baseball in Nicaragua. He founded the Nicaraguan Amateur Baseball Federation and entered the international sphere until he became the executive vice president of the present International Amateur Baseball Association, whose president was the Cuban Monolo Gonzalez Guerra. The association controls the sport on a world level.

According to the statements of Tomas Borge, also implicated and detained along with Garcia were: Orlando del Carmen Gallo, a well-known businessman of this capital, baseball player Ernesto Lopez Lopez, Roger Miranda Haen, Alonso Motalvan Martinez, Pedro Espinoza Largaespada, Noel Espinoza Herrera, Jose Ramon Carvajal Calero, Carlos Chavarria Gaitan, Arnoldo Aleman and Rolando Espinoza.

Carvajal Calero was identified as the chief of the organization in northern Nicaragua, where another six implicated persons were captured.

Both in Esteli and Somoto, FAD "safe houses" were discovered. Jaime Meza, Jose Luis Cruz Torres, Rafael Padilla Herrera, Martin Rodriguez and Delfina Lugo were also arrested.

In Esteli, Mario Molina succeeded in escaping the Sandinist state security authorities. He took with him goods from an attack on "La Concordia" in Jinotega Department, also in northern Nicaragua.

Borge explained that Carlos Garcia Solorzano was being followed in his constant trips to Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala and other Latin American countries, even to the United States, where he has contacts, which he did not identify.

"He and others have underestimated the investigation ability of the Sandinist army and the state security, and it is they who were surprised," said the Sandinist commander.

The leader of the revolution said that more details regarding the threads of this counterrevolutionary activity will be released as investigations deepen and that the arrested persons "have admitted their participation in the plan andhave given names and details."

With regard to the clandestine radio station "The Voice of the Special Anticommunist Guerrilla Forces," which supposedly operated "somewhere in Nicaragua" and which attacks the Sandinist revolution, the minister of interior said that "it has already been identified, but at the moment, the data cannot be revealed."

Borge also agreed that there exists some link between the FAD and the Revolutionary Armed Forces [Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionaries--FAR]. Only the name, FAR, which has appeared painted on the sides of some roads, is known.

The acronym of the FAR can be seen on the road to the town of Niquinohomo, which is in the eastern Masaya Department and is the birthplace of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino, inspirer of the Sandinist revolution.

COSTA RICAN ARRESTED IN NICARAGUA, CHARGED WITH SPYING

PA131252 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 May 80 p 12-A

[Text] The arbitrary arrest of Costa Rican Julio Mario Hernandez Tencio, 33, by the authorities of Nicaragua was reported yesterday by his friend Jaime Perera Mondragon.

According to Perera Mondragon, Hernandez, a businessman, was arrested on 10 April while he was with some friends at Miramar Beach in Leon, Nicaragua.

Perera said that Julio Mario Hernandez is accused of being a spy of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency with the mission of assassinating a Sandinist commander.

The Costa Rican Embassy, specifically Ambassador Enrique Montealegre, has intervened in the case and the Costa Rican Human Rights Commission has already been notified. Relatives of the Costa Rican will leave today for Managua to once again attempt directly to obtain his release.

His friend Perera Mondragon, a Costa Rican citizen with Cedula [identification] 1-315-691, says that Julio Maria was on his way from the United States to our country in his company. "We were invited to spend a few days in Nicaragua, but only he accepted."

"He was arrested--and has been incommunicado since--while he was on the beach with two girls. He was arrested by several drunk Sandinists, on orders of a jealous commander," asserted Perera Mondragon, who lived in Nicaragua for 14 years. The arrested Costa Rican has lived for 15 years in the United States, where he has relatives. Now he is a prisoner in the cells of El Chipote, former bunker, on Tizcapa Hill. Perera said he had been beaten.

LABOR OFFICE REJECTS LA PRENSA LABOR PETITION

PA132226 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The request by LA PRENSA's board of directors has been declared baseless because there is no strike as claimed by the newspaper's board of directors. The resolution reads as follows:

General Labor Office, Managua, 12 May 1980

Seen and considered:

1. That the writ presented on 7 May by Jaime Chamorro Cardenal, as general manager of LA PRENSA, requests from this office that LA PRENSA's workers' strike be declared illegal.

2. That after the requested inspection made at 1700, 8 May it was ascertained that there is no strike of any kind, just an administrative deficiency which has affected the normal operations of the concern and for which the workers are not responsible. Therefore according to the above-mentioned points and article 323, the general labor inspector decrees:

1. That there is no basis for the request of Jaime Chamorro Cardenal, LA PRENSA's general manager, because the strike he claims does not exist.

Let this be published. Benedicto Meneses, general labor inspector

CLANDESTINE ANTICOMMUNIST STATION REPORTED OPERATING

PA131726 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1606 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)--A clandestine broadcasting station, which is reportedly operating somewhere in Nicaragua and which identifies itself as "The Voice of the Special Forces of the Anticommunist Guerrillas" ["La voz de las fuerzas especiales de la guerrilla anticommunista"] (FESGA) has been heard for the last 4 nights in Honduras. The broadcasts are made on shortwave on the 49, 50 and 52 meter bands and the broadcasts are switched around to different frequencies to avoid atmospherics and interference from other stations since these bands are saturated.

The broadcasts are loud and clear, much better than what "Radio Sandino" had when it came on the air as the guerrillas advanced on Managua to overthrow Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle. The "Voice of the FESGA" appeals to the peasants to store basic grains and other staples in order to turn them over to popular anticommunist groups which, it says, "are already struggling against Sandinist groups." The station affirmed last night, Monday, that "a FESGA group ridiculed and harassed a Sandinist patrol and made it flee and that FAL and Garand rifles were recovered." The station also broadcasts a short program called "The Help of My Brother" in which codes are used to name regions and FESGA groups to urge the commanders who have numbers from "FESGA-1" to "FESGA-12" to go to specific places where they will get aid.

One of the clandestine station's calls is a call "for a completely democratic Nicaragua, without Somozism or Communism. Let us struggle for freedom, which is not obtained by asking for it but is conquered with the cutting edge of a machete and the barrel of a rifle."

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL EXPLAINS DIPLOMATIC GOALS

PA132346 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] The mission of the Nicaraguan diplomatic service is the defense of our revolution in all countries and organizations where we have diplomatic representatives. This definition of the basic goal of our diplomats was given by Deputy Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez in reply to a question by one of our reporters.

Suarez answered several questions, including one related to the movement of Foreign Ministry diplomats, who travel abroad frequently. He explained that this is a characteristic of diplomacy that is in the process of reorganization and which must produce new guidelines for personal contacts such as the ones made by the foreign minister.

He said that in Nicaragua diplomats had been under the impression that service was just a matter of good living. However, our diplomats now conduct important missions in defense of the revolutionary process because insignificant events such as Robelo's resignation and his statements receive much publicity abroad.

Diplomats use various means to refute attacks on the revolution, and through personal contacts they can detect hostile attitudes or potential friends. In this manner the international field is not left open to our enemies.

He said there are 27 embassies in Nicaragua and this number should increase to 40 by the year's end. We already have notes signed to establish relations with countries such as Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Poland, Iran, Iraq, South Yemen, Mongolia, Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Algeria, as well as with the Palestine Liberation Organization, which will shortly establish an embassy in Managua.

Companero Suarez explained that Nicaragua's vote in international organizations is held in great esteem because our country's prestige does much to establish a balance in the correlation of forces. Many governments, including some which do not have very cordial relations with us, try to approach us, interested in learning from our political experience and in following our original strategy.

The deputy minister also said our anti-imperialism has found support among nonaligned countries in Africa, where governments are conservative at home and anticolonialist abroad.

He said revolutionary diplomacy is vital because the defense of the revolution covers two areas, the domestic and the foreign, and the latter is part of revolutionary diplomacy.

The defense of our process is essential because foreign aid to Nicaragua may suffer otherwise.

LONG-RANGE GUN BATTERIES SEEN NEAR HAVANA

PA131802 Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Havana, 13 May (AFP)--Three long-range Cuban gun batteries positioned on the Atlantic coast can be seen from the center of Havana. A military camp of six olive drab tents and one truck with a searchlight on top could also be seen near the gun batteries on the west end of La Puntilla cove from the Malecon, the celebrated drive along the ocean.

These installations, which have not been mentioned in the Cuban press, are undoubtedly part of an operation to counter U.S. "Solid Shield" military maneuvers now in progress in the Caribbean. After having canceled the landing of troops in Guantanamo, the U.S. base located at the eastern extreme of Cuba, which was part of the maneuvers, Washington decided to send part of its fleet to the waters between Florida and Cuba to aid the ships loaded with Cuban emigrants if they run into difficulties.

BAD WEATHER PREVENTS REFUGEES' DEPARTURE 12 MAY

FL131405 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] It is reported from Mariel that because of bad weather, no antisocials were able to leave yesterday for the United States. As is well-known, safety is an essential factor in the prestige of the route. To date 1,265 boats from Florida are at the port.

CONSTRUCTION TALKS OPEN IN HAVANA

FL132153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Official talks in the construction sphere between the Soviet Union and Cuba have opened in Havana, chaired by Ivan A. Ganichev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's State Committee for Construction Affairs, and Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction. The two ministers head the delegations of their respective countries to the talks, whose first phase was held today at the main offices of the Construction Ministry. These negotiations include visits to industrial centers under construction and signing of a scientific and technical cooperation agreement.

SOVIET SPECIALISTS HONORED IN CEREMONY

FL132303 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] On the occasion of the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the resumption of relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba, a ceremony was held in this capital in honor of the Soviet specialists working in Cuba in the fields of education, sciences, culture and sports. The closing remarks were made by Jose R. Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, who noted that celebrating these 20 years of joint work is a motive of sincere and revolutionary joy and expressed gratitude for the Soviet contribution to Cuba's economic and social development.

(Stefan Blatnav), chief of the Soviet specialists in the field of education, also made a speech. He noted that this year Cuba is receiving the cooperation of approximately 600 Soviet specialists and, to date, nearly 4,000 Cubans have graduated from Soviet schools. He added that in 1980 some 2,600 Cuban students will attend schools in the USSR.

Others attending the ceremony in honor of the Soviet specialists were PCC Central Committee members Fernando Vecino Alegret, minister of higher education, and Asela de los Santos as well as (Hakir Burget), cultural attache of the Soviet Embassy in Cuba.

CASTRO ATTENDS FAREWELL FOR SOVIET DIPLOMAT

FL131748 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers, has attended the farewell ceremony for Marlen Manasov who is returning home after 10 years as minister-counselor of the USSR Embassy in Cuba.

Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs and member of the party Central Committee, also attended the activity of tribute to Manasov. Other government ministers, members of the party Central Committee, leaders of political and mass organizations and representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba were among the guests.

SOVIET COMMITTEE SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE

FL131455 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization--AALAPSO--has received a message from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries expressing its solidarity with Cuba in the face of imperialist maneuvers.

The Soviet people and all the world's peace-loving and progressive peoples resolutely condemn this new maneuver of imperialism [presumably military maneuvers] aimed at reinforcing the military escalation and tension in the Caribbean Sea region, adds the message. It also stresses that the Soviet committee of solidarity is convinced that common actions of the anti-imperialist forces will show their firm unity with the island of freedom and will cause the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism to fail.

CYPRIOT CONGRESS TO DISCUSS U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST CUBA

FL121031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The dangerous situation created in the Caribbean by the U.S. Government and its provocations against Cuba will be examined by the Cypriot Parliament this week. According to reports in Nicosia, the legislative organ will examine details of the crisis created by the United States as explained in a message sent by Raul Roa Garcia, vice president of the Cuban people's government national assembly, to his Cypriot colleagues.

The proposal to discuss the message was made by Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary of the Communist Party, AKEL, while the message from the Cuban official was being distributed to Cypriot parliamentarians.

OCLAE APPEALS FOR SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTION

FL132243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Continental Organization of Latin American Students [OCLAE] has issued an appeal to its unions, members and all students in the continent to redouble their firm support for the Cuban revolution and energetically condemn imperialist actions against our country. The document explains that again the heroic Cuban people, together with the active solidarity of the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces of the whole world, have won a victory when Yankee imperialism was forced to cancel its military maneuvers at Guantanamo Naval Base.

But imperialism, the message adds, has continued to intensify its hysterical propaganda campaign, is maintaining the criminal economic blockade, continues to violate our airspace and persists in illegally occupying the territory of Guantanamo Naval Base. By fulfilling this appeal, the Latin American students, besides taking their places in this battle, will contribute to the decisive strengthening of the anti-imperialist unity of peoples, the OCLAE documents states in closing.

COMMENTARY VIEWS HAITIAN REFUGEES IN UNITED STATES

PA140310 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 13 May 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Humiliated, abused, hungry, desperate, sick and ragged--these terms are used by the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR to describe the miserable manner in which some 30,000 Haitians who in recent years have arrived in Florida live. Over them still hangs the threat of deportation to Duvalier's hell.

U.S. progressive organizations have in recent days charged that there is a contrast in the U.S. Government attitude toward the thousands of antisocial elements arriving from Cuba and toward the Haitian refugees which the United States briefly classifies as economic immigrants.

Ira (Courtland?), lawyer for the U.S. Emergency Committee for Civil Rights of the National Council of Churches, and the Haitian refugee center said that those who flee from the Duvalier tyranny are discriminated, rejected and persecuted in the United States because they are black and poor.

These immigrants, he said, are treated with discrimination because they flee a country which, contrary to Cuba, is not communist and has close relations with the United States. If Jean Claude Duvalier were a communist like Fidel Castro the situation would be very different.

Here in the United States, the jurist added, there is in theory equal justice for all. However, it is applied in a different manner when dealing with the rich, black, white or refugees. It all depends on the color of the skin, the amount of funds in the bank and the country one comes from.

[Name indistinct] Adrian, leader of the Haitian community in the United States and [name indistinct] Hooper of the international committee of lawyers for human rights, condemned the U.S. Government's refusal to recognize the condition of political refugees who are fleeing repression in Haiti, which has been confirmed by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

In spite of this, and many other accusations, President Jimmy Carter insists on his intention of deporting the Haitians, which is the same as condemning them to prison, torture and death. It is clear, however, that the U.S. Government for many years has contributed to repression in Haiti by means of its abundant economic and military aid to the Duvalier tyranny.

Many Haitians have been returned and many have died there or were imprisoned. Over all of us there constantly hangs the terrible danger of being deported and this means death, said Jean Bart, Claude [name indistinct] and Paul Silvester, three of the leaders coordinating the unofficial aid programs to the growing current of Haitian exiles to the United States.

We, they said, did not flee Haiti merely to come to these inhospitable shores seeking jobs which we almost never find; we came to save our lives.

U.S. imperialism naturally cannot see the Haitian refugees in the same light as those who come to the country with the label of anticommunism, even if they are from the dregs of humanity. Carter's good will toward those persons who flee Cuba, Vietnam and Kampuchea, as GRANMA recently said, is because in contrast with the Haitians, these people can be used by Washington in its propaganda capaigns against the Cuban revolution and the world socialist system.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES UN ENERGY OFFICIAL

FL132312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, today received Mr (Muhammad Habib Gerat), secretary general of the UN conference on new and reusable energy sources. Later in the day, the UN official held talks with Manuel Aguilera, who explained to him the Cuban energy plans and our country's efforts to satisfy the population's demands and reduce fuel consumption. (Muhammad Habib Gerat) noted the importance of the international conference on new and reusable energy sources scheduled to take place in Kenya in 1981.

BAHAMAS

CUBAN 'AGGRESSION' PROTESTED TO SECURITY COUNCIL

FL131956 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Bahamas today protested to the UN Security Council over what it called the unprovoked and premeditated armed aggression by Cuban military aircraft last weekend. And Bahamas, it said, reserves the right to bring the matter before the council at a later date.

In a letter to the Security Council, Mr Ide Oumarou of Niger [words indistinct] of the commonwealth said the Cuban military aircraft last Saturday attacked a clearly marked Bahamian Government owned vessel in Bahamian territorial waters, resulting in the sinking of the vessel andloss of four of its crew. The following day, the letter said, a Cuban helicopter landed without permission on an island in the Bahamas. [Words indistinct] government views the attack on and the sinking of its vessel, the loss of lives and the trespassing of its airspace as flagrant violations of Bahamian sovereignty and breaches of international law which endangered international peace and security.

PINDLING INTERVIEWED ON PATROL BOAT INCIDENT

FL131553 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Pindling, tired and obviously angry about the tragic indicent, returned home from London yesterday afternoon shortening his visit there. The prime minister returned home to deal with the Bahamian-Cuban incident. In an exclusive interview with news director Mike Smith, the prime minister expressed his feelings:

[Begin recording] [Question] Prime Minister Pindling, what was your reaction to this terrible thing that's happened?

[Answer] Disbelief. Complete disbelief. I just couldn't believe that it would have happened and when I heard where it happened and how it happened, I was angry.

[Question] Could it have been a mistake like they said?

[Answer] Impossible. I can see no logical means by which it could have been a mistake. It must have been deliberate having regard to the circumstances. Now, why it took place is what I think we mean to find out. But that it was a deliberate act, there is no doubt about that in my mind.

[Question] Sir, do you think because of the things that have been happening around Cuba, that might be one of the reasons?

[Answer] It is possible that having regard to what's been happening inside Cuba and around Cuba over the last 3 or 4 weeks, that might have caused a nervous feeling about their security both internal and external and it might have contributed to what I regard as a trigger-happy response. But, that is speculation on my part and we really have to try not to bend the true facts.

[Question] Now the fact that a delegation from the Cuban Government is here, does that mean a willingness on their part to try and atone if in fact they have done something internationally wrong? Or does it mean that they are generally in agreement of cooperation? [as heard]

[Answer] It is a correct diplomatic step to take. When our Foreign Minister Mr Adderley spoke with the Cuban Foreign Ministry yesterday he told me in a telephone call on the [word indistinct] from London, that he was told by the Cuban Foreign Ministry that their fishing boats had been attacked by a pirate ship and that we had arrested their fishermen. They wanted to know how their men were. Mr Adderley said the Cubans are all right, how are our men? And the Cuban Foreign Ministry said, they wanted to know, what men? Then Mr Adderley reported to him what we understood the facts of the case to have been. He claimed, the Cuban official did, that they had no idea that that was in fact the case. Whether that was a diplomatic response, whether that was a factual response, we have still to ascertain. However, Mr Adderley reiterated to the Cuban authorities the account of what in fact took place. And the Foreign Ministry at that time expressed surprise. Later on I was informed through our sources in London that a Cuban statement monitored by radio from Mexico, that their second statement said, reiterated, that their fighter planes responded to a request by the fishing boats, that they had been attacked by a pirate ship, but if the ship was not in fact a pirate ship, if it was a patrol craft of the Bahamas, they regretted the incident. Well, that is half of one and half of the other. Then Mr Adderley reported that, asked whether we were prepared to receive a Cuban delegation, and we said yes we would. [as heard] At that moment I said well I will be canceling my own London arrangements and will fly out on the first (?flight possible).

[Question] What does this mean for the defense force?

[Answer] Well, it points up the necessity for the defense force, one; points up the fact that our policy has been correct despite the vilification by some people of the idea in the second place; and in the third place it points out that the Bahamas and the Bahamians must continue and remain vigilant if we are to protect what we love and have and know as the Bahamas. This we regard as a very serious act of aggression. This we must pursue with all the means at our command and we intend to pursue it diplomatically as far as it can go.

[Question] Sir, it is no question our military strength is nothing near Cuba's.

[Answer] [Words indistinct] What is (?Cuba's) population?

[Question] Nine or 10 million.

[Answer] Well, they have 50,000 troops in Africa alone. So there is no question as to endeavoring to master the Cubans militarily. However, I think that the Bahamas has an unassailable moral case. An unassailable territorial case. And it would be difficult, in my view, for the Cubans to justify this act of aggression in the Caribbean. And in my view, it seriously damages whatever posture Cuba is endeavoring to take, A--in the Caribbean; B--in the rest of the hemisphere; and C--in Africa.

[Question] Reaction, sir, has come in from Mrs Thatcher's government in Britain, who was apparently shocked and dismayed by the attempt or the action of Cuba. Can you give us some idea what other international reaction has come to your knowledge?

[Answer] All international reaction that has been brought to my attention so far has expressed shock and dismay, has indicated support for the Bahamas' position if the facts that we have reported to them are correct, and we have been given some encouragement that we would receive support if we pursue the matter to the Security Council.

[Question] A final question, Mr Prime Minister, the Bahamian public isn't used to this type of thing happening to them. It always happens to somebody else. Do you have a final word for them?

[Answer] Well, this is part of the process of growing up nationally. I think that unfortunately it has taken an incident such as this for Bahamians to (?grow up). But we would all realize, if we didn't realize it before, that we are Bahamians and I have no doubts in my own mind that every red-blooded Bahamian will feel affronted by this act. And we would wish to see international justice done.

[Question] Prime Minister, thank you.

JAMAICA

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OPENS PARLIAMENT, URGES RESTRAINT

FL081813 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Governor-General Florizel Glasspole opened the 1980-81 session of Parliament a short while ago with an appeal to all sectors of the society to exercise restraint, moderation and discipline as a necessary precondition to any genuine improvement in the economy. The JBC's [Jamaica Broadcasting Company] (Monica Hawthorne Campbell) was at Gordon House and filed this report:

[Begin (Hawthorne Campbell) recording] Mr Glasspole made it clear that the throne speech was being delivered in the context of the comparatively short time that the house will remain in session before the general election. He said that the government intended to (?create) social programs and to deepen the democratic processes in the context of its philosophy of democratic socialism. Mr Glasspole said that as expected, the first steps of the alternative path have not been easy but he noted that the doom that had been predicted had not materialized. He also said the government was encouraged by the response of the people to the alternative path. The problem of violence, Mr Glasspole said, was a matter of much concern to the government, particularly in the corporate area. He said that government was determined to meet the challenge of maintaining law and order in society and he called for cooperation from the nation at large. [Begin Glasspole recording] The government will maintain [word indistinct] its commitment to democracy in Jamaica. The government will take all necessary steps to ensure integrity in the preparation for a (?carrying out) of the general election at the earliest possible date. [applause] This government will do everything in its power to ensure that the election is free and fair and that its results will accurately reflect the will of the people. [applause] The government calls on all political [word indistinct], all candidates and all people of good will to [word indistinct] put an end to politically-motivated violence. [applause] And to pray those actions will [word indistinct] peace and tranquillity so that the issues of coordination can be discussed in a spirit of tolerance and mature responsibility. The government calls on all forces in the society to pursue their political [words indistinct] and generally democratic means, assure due respect for human life and personal property and live up to the ideals of our national motto: Out of many, one people. [applause] [end Glasspole recording]

The governor general also advised that a study was being carried out [words indistinct] of the country and that recommendations would be followed up by appropriate actions.